

# Oxford Democrat.

Volume 8.

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BOOK & JOB PRINTING &  
Executed with neatness and despatch.

Poetry.

## The Being of a God.

Look forth upon the glorious sun,  
That swins yon sea of blue;  
For ages he hath shone as bright;  
As beautiful, as true;  
Ask him if he assum'd his strength,  
And sprang upon his throne,  
And if he means through ages yet,  
To roll in light alone!

So, when at eve the pale moon throws  
Her silver o'er the sea,  
And sheds her mild and mellow light  
O'er mountain, vale, and lea,  
And ask her if by chance she rose  
Upon the deep blue sky,  
Or, if the power of God had fix'd  
Her orbit upon high?

Go, when the night her dusky veil  
O'er half the world hath spread,  
And gaze upon the starry troops  
That sparkle over head;  
And ask them if blind accident  
Doth regulate their laws—  
Or, if they move at the command  
Of God, their "Great First Cause?"

Go stand upon the ocean sands,  
Where winds and waters meet;  
While zephyrs play about thy head,  
Light surges at thy feet—  
Ask of the breeze that listeth by,  
And of the bounding wave,  
Who sent them forth in mystery?  
If chance their beings gave?

Go ask yon oak, whose branches move  
Majestic on the breeze;  
Who placed him there in pride to reign,  
A prince among the trees.  
And ask the vine whose tendrils clasp  
The monarch's stony form,  
Why she doth cling so closely there,  
In sunshine and in storm.

At evening, when the world is still,  
Bend on the flowy' sod,  
And list the anthem, growing things  
Are sending up to God.  
And ask why mute thy soul should be,  
Mid Nature's thankful throng?—  
Ask why thou hast no notes of praise  
To mingle with their song?

Go, scorner, when the lightnings flash  
Their lurid flames abroad;  
And when the rolling thunder speaks  
The goings forth of God.  
Go ask thy faithless, failing heart,  
Why in that awful hour,  
If God's great name it doth despise,  
It trembles at his power?

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, September 1, 1840.

The following Resolutions, with the remarks appended to them, we recommend to the particular attention of our readers. They contrast the present self-styled "Whig" party as being identified, as well as advocates of the same principles and measures, with the Federal party of John Adams' and Alexander Hamilton's time, in a manner which cannot be contradicted or disputed. They are worthy of the serious attention of every Democrat and every lover of his country. We recommend them most particularly to the candid portion of the Whig party, those who prefer to be friends to their country and her free institutions—they will here find recorded, facts which are worthy of being treasured in their memories through life—facts which cannot be controverted by any member of that party.

## RESOLUTIONS,

Prepared by the Committee, appointed for that purpose, at the Democratic Convention held at Paris, on the 12th August, A. D. 1840.

**Resolved.** That the Whig party of the present day is the same in belief, character, principle, and person, so far as there are surviving members, with the Federal party of former periods, and that of this we behold every where abundant evidence:

And in proof, we ask a brief recurrence to facts. What were the opinions of the great teachers and high priests of Federalism? Says John Adams: "A nobility, or gentry, in a popular Government not overburdened, is the very life and soul of it." Again—"The distinctions of rank and wealth are necessary in States of considerable extent, as labor and government. The poor are destined to labor, and the rich, by the advantages of education, independence, and leisure are qualified for superior stations." And again, "When the three natural orders in society—the high, the middle, and the low—are all represented in the Government, and constitutionally placed to watch each other, and restrain each other mutually by the laws; it is then, only, that an emulation takes place for the

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, September 1, 1840.

Number 3.

public good." Alexander Hamilton, in the Convention that framed the Constitution, said: "The British Government is the best in the world; but we doubted whether any thing short of it would do in America"; "Let one branch of the Legislature hold their places for life, or, at least, during good behavior; let the executive also be for life." "The States ought to be abolished, and as corporations, some of them would be formidable." Similar were the views of Gouverneur Morris. He says, "The Executive should appoint the Senate and fill up the vacancies." Again—"The slaves and fishes must bribe the demagogues." Again—"The slaves and fishes must bribe the General than under the State Governments. A Senate for life will be a noble task." And at another time he says: "There never was, nor will be, a privileged society without an aristocracy." And again, he "felt great pleasure at hearing a motion that the Executive should hold his office during good behavior. This was the way to get a good Government."

And does not the Whig party of the present day entertain similar opinions? It is from the blessed influences of Democracy since the days of Adams and Hamilton, have spread wider and wider, and wrought in deeper and more healthy action. Opinions that were then undeniably true are now studiously concealed. The people have stamped the banner of freedom and right, which awakens the gratitude, and warms the glow of patriotism, in the bosom of every follower of Jefferson. In the language of our President, "remember that which had assumed the form of law for forty years, party prejudices, judicial authority, dread of precedent, have successfully resisted this act of justice; but at length all are swept away by the irresistible current of public opinion, and the Sedition Act is repealed." The Democrats are a democratic measure, and the slaves are released in the contempt so often manifested for the intelligence and honesty of the people. Has an election resulted contrary to their wishes, how often have they decried the people, and mourned over the departed wisdom and glory, and utter ruin of the country! How often have they claimed for themselves all the wealth, talents, energy, and religion; seeking thereby to give themselves an air of wealth, grandeur, and aristocracy. But we are not left to generic terms, or indifference and delusion. The Boston Courier, when contumaciously advancing the idea of the huge paws handling the Statute book," advanced the idea that the laborer and husbandman were unfit to have any share in making the laws. The Atch, when proclaiming that the party "must descend into the forum and take the people by storm,"—the declaration of a leading Whig in N. H., that the people required the spur, rouse deep; the boldly avowed views of the New York Commercial Advertiser, a leading Whig paper of New York, that "all the disorders in our political affairs are the natural and natural consequence of defects in the Constitution, and of the federal-visionary opinions that Jefferson and his disciples have been proclaiming for the last forty years;" that "there are two prominent causes for the defects in the Constitution; one is the want of experience in the men who framed the Constitution; the other is the unfeigned reliance of those men in the virtue and intelligence of the people;"—the opinions of a leading and distinguished Whig in Virginia, often expressed, "that the distinction of classes should be done away; the one doing the labor and drudgery, the other occupying a supererogatory, and discharging superior duties;"—the declaration of Daniel Webster, that "it would seem to be a part of wisdom to confine government to a few." These, a small portion of what might be quoted, show the exact coincidence of the views of the whigs of the present day, with those of Adams, Hamilton, and Morris. Like them manifest a contempt for the character, and intelligence of the people, a fondness for haughty distinctions, a half-frightened fear that the Government were fit to be governed, and a full confidence in the efficacy of offices for life or a long term of years, and a disposition to make money, rather than men, the source of political power.

In measures, there is, if possible, a more striking coincidence between the Federal and Whig party. While the Constitution was yet fresh from the hands of its framers, and in the earliest stage of its action, Hamilton sought to enlarge that Constitution in its sphere of operation, and to corrupt the purity of principle that he had put into it. The first step thus, was a public debt unscrupulously to be assumed, and to be rendered permanent in character. The assumption of State debts, and funding, at par, the certificates of public debt, originated with him. The first Congress, and in the course of its session, passed a law requiring the revenues to be collected in gold or silver. This law was enacted the 31st of July, 1789, in the following terms: "The duties and fees to be collected by this act, shall be received in gold and silver coin only." Within three months from that time, Alexander Hamilton boldly violated the law and altogether dispensed with it by his circular, authorizing the collection of notes of banks in payment of the revenue. In the Course of 1787, which framed our Constitution, the power to create a Bank was not negative at various times and in various forms. "The power to emit bills of credit," was inserted in a draft of the Constitution, but was stricken out by a vote of nine States to two. It was a further proposition before the Convention that a power be given to the Government to grant charters of incorporation, and creates Banks. This proposal was also rejected by a vote of eight States to three. In war with those opinions and principles, Alexander Hamilton, in his agency, in 1791, established the United States Bank. Next, under John Adams, came the Alien Act, with the power to expel any alien, and the Hartford Convention was stated on the floor of Congress, that every survivor of the poor Indians, "leaving loose the bloodstained hands upon unmoved the midnight massacre and fire, that involves in common destruction a defenceless community. Thus we find that party arraying itself against our country, and all its sympathies.

That the principle of a liberal construction of the Constitution has ever been a favorite with the Federal party, is shown by the whigs of the present day, to be denied. And as a former period from that construction of the Bank, and Alien and Sedition Laws were derived, so at a later day, with the same party, is derived the Bank, High Tariff, and splendid system of Internal Improvements, against all which the Federalists, in behalf of the people, a fondness for haughty distinctions, and fatality of climate, the action of Government, no matter what shape it may assume, to terminate the said conflict, perforce, inefficiency and an indiscriminate protraction of the war. Yesterday, the whigs rent the skies with their clamor against the money wasted and means expended in the Florida war,—to-day, Mr. Downing, on the floor of Congress, denounced from the pulpit a party, and reviling and denouncing those who would sustain their country's rights. In our present Federal war, whig slaves have not been lavished upon the Government, and what sympathy should be given to the whigs towards the Indians. While with murderous hand they have spared the weaknesses of woman, or infancy, or age, and while guarded by the inaccessible nature of their hideous crimes, they have been enabled to defy attack, and at the same time to inflict with most destructive and devastating power, even the most skillful and experienced army which could be sent against them? Almost universally, with some honorable exceptions, have they given to any action which should exact the justice long demanded from their party, and reviling and denouncing those who would sustain their country's rights. In our present Federal war, whig slaves have not been lavished upon the Government, and what sympathy should be given to the whigs towards the Indians. 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hom wrote, and "he stated Harrison was with the abolitionists, and would go all lengths," but Mr. Calhoun enjoined it upon the gentleman, to whom he wrote, not to put it into the paper. It has been published.

In regard to the United States Bank, he says, in one public declaration, "I have the counter given to the Bank of the United States unconstitutional." In his letter to Sheriff Williams he says, "I would sign an act to charter another Bank if the revenues would materially suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor." At a public meeting in Cincinnati, where he presided, he says, "I am not committed to any course in relation to a charter of a Bank of the United States." One would suppose that if the President of the United States, believing a measure unconstitutional, should sanction such a measure, and that, too, under the solemn oath to support the Constitution, he would, thereby, not only be inconsistent but perfidious. As if to perfect the folly of this inconsistent medley of names, Harrison says, "he is not committed to any course," and leaves us in the dark again; & although his opinions are unchanged, whether he is opposed to a bank on constitutional grounds, or whether he thinks the wants of the people require one, or is still on the non-committal policy, it would trouble us to decide.

*Resolved*, That the bankruptcy and distress of the community and the fluctuations in prices are the results, in the main, of the vicious system of Banking that exists, and that to the expansions and contractions of Banks, independent of the influence or action of the Government, may be traced most of the evils under which we labor; and that the United States Bank has no agency in restraining these excesses, and in no respect tends to give stability or uniformity to the currency of the country.

In proof of these positions, we refer to two periods.—In 1830, and for three or four years, ruin and desolation pervaded the community to a greater extent than even at present. The circulating medium was gone; the sale of property was a total sacrifice; for the produce of the country there was no demand and no price; industry and integrity afforded no security for hard earned property; beggary and want were every where; confidence and enterprise, no where; and activity was exhibited in prisons, which were crowded with unfortunate victims to the same policy which is now producing similar evils. Is it not evident?—The wings deny it, but it is true. In a report made by William J. Durne in 1830, to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, he says, "The extent of the loss which the State has suffered from the destruction of capital, the stagnation of business, the deterioration of landed property, the prostration of manufactures, and, above all, in the change in the moral character of many of our citizens by the distress, our Committee are utterly unable to decide,—*the extent of the mischief defies scrutiny and surpasses the power of calculation.*"

Peccaries, which were presented from all quarters, described scenes of distress which have not been beheld before or since. They say, "the currency is so diminished, as scarcely to suffice for the transaction of the most ordinary business,—the produce of the country has met with an unprecedented reduction,—the people, with the utmost economy and industry, are scarcely able to obtain sufficient articles to sustain life,—real and personal property are daily sacrificed, and become the prey of speculators—debts are unpaid—creditors are unsatisfied, and the prisons are crowded with honest, unfortunate persons, whose wives and children are on the township, or suffer for the want of the mere necessities of life."

In another petition, it is stated, "our most industrious citizens are no longer able to meet their engagements, by their hard earned property is daily sacrificed at a nominal value, and falling into the hands of a few speculators." In another extract, "At no time, since the Revolution, has greater distress been felt than at the present moment. We consider the Banking system to have been the principal cause. Instead of becoming a blessing to the people, the banks have become like the scorpions among the children of Israel—perfect beasts of prey." And in another extract, "so exactly describing the means which have been, for a few years past, operating, and our present situation, that we would call particular attention to it:—The fictitious capital and boundless credit extended by banking, the almost universal spirit of speculation, the introduction of luxuries and extravagance, and a reduction of exports, have produced a long train of calamities. Industry is paralysed, the precious metals have vanished, the banks are tottering, litigation is unprecedented in extent, and ruinous in effects." Mr. Duran, in his report, says: "These representations are supported by all other petitions presented at this session, and by the testimony of the members of the Legislature, coming from all quarters of the State. The committee then say, that, in consequence of the vast increase of Bank debts, the amount of the debts of the people created by past prosperity, to have been by speculation and not by labor, was greatly increased, a spirit in all respects akin to gambling, prevailed—a fictitious value was given to all descriptions of property—specie was driven from circulation." In regard to the United States Bank, the committee say: "Congress created a corporation with authority to circulate upward of one hundred millions of new paper medium. A corporation, spreading its branch over the Union with a baneful influence, of the fabled Upas." Mr. Crawford, Secretary of Treasury, in a communication to Congress at the same period, says, "poverty and distress are impending over the heads of the most of those who have attempted to improve their farms by the aid of bank credits. The general system of credit which has been introduced, through the agency of the bank, brought home to every man's door, has produced a fictitious state of things,—extremely adverse to the sober, frugal, and industrious habits which ought to be cherished in the Republic. In the place of these virtues, extravagance, idleness, and the spirit of gambling adventure have been engendered and fostered by our institutions." And Mr. Clay, in 1821, in speaking of the embarrassments which were continued from 1820, says: "a general distress prevails, created by past prosperity, and cast upon the market a surplus of native produce, by our diminished commerce, by grain, rearing for want of a market, by the enormous bankruptcies, not limited to the trading classes, but extending to all orders of society, by an universal complaint of the want of employment, and a consequent reduction of the wages of labor, by the depreciated value of paper money, by the depressed state of the value of almost every description of the whole mass of property of the nation, which, on an average, has sunk not less than fifty per cent, within a few years. The truth is, no class suffers more in the present stagnation of business than the laboring classes." When Mr. Crawford made his report, the currency of the United States had been reduced within three years from \$10,000,000 to less than \$15,000,000, and the result was, as Mr. Clay stated, that property fell in value not less than fifty per cent, as well it might. Can any one, with these facts before him, doubt the dire distress of the community at that time, or the cause of it? No such distress did exist, and the banking system was not the cause, as clearly as an owl can ever be traced to a cause. There was then no tampering with the currency by the panicists, which the Whigs allege, among other things, to be the cause of the present distress. There was no want of an United States Bank, but in full glory and power and fresh and vigorous in its existence, it spread and expanded till it was almost bankrupt, and scarcely able to give itself. In Mr. Crawford's language, "the general system of credit introduced through the agency of the Banks produced a fictitious state of things and engendered extravagance, idleness, and the spirit of gambling adventure." And mark the proofs. When the spirit was fully aroused, and mad speculation and extravagance ran wild over the land, and overtrading and excessive importations (the necessary consequence of undue expansion of the currency) gave an air of enterprise and prosperity, it itself false, shadowy, and unsubstantial, and while men were revelling in the anticipation of狂喜, and mad speculation, the Banks of the United States, holding the way, and their circulation, in 1820, was \$5,000,000. The chief rap-towers, the notorious *potos*, disappeared, and small distress as we have described ensued. How strikingly consistent is all with the experience of a few years past. In the language of Mr. Crawford, speaking of that period, "as there is no recorded example in the history of nations of

the reduction of currency so rapid, so but few examples have occurred of distress so general." We like to prove our case by Whig authority, and at the same time exhort you to the paper. It has been published.

In regard to the United States Bank, he says, in one public declaration, "I have the counter given to the Bank of the United States unconstitutional." In his letter to Sheriff Williams he says, "I would sign an act to charter another Bank if the revenues would materially suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor." At a public meeting in Cincinnati, where he presided, he says, "I am not committed to any course in relation to a charter of a Bank of the United States." One would suppose that if the President of the United States, believing a measure unconstitutional, should sanction such a measure, and that, too, under the solemn oath to support the Constitution, he would, thereby, not only be inconsistent but perfidious. As if to perfect the folly of this inconsistent medley of names, Harrison says, "he is not committed to any course," and leaves us in the dark again; & although his opinions are unchanged, whether he is opposed to a bank on constitutional grounds, or whether he thinks the wants of the people require one, or is still on the non-committal policy, it would trouble us to decide.

*Resolved*, That the bankruptcy and distress of the community and the fluctuations in prices are the results, in the main, of the vicious system of Banking that exists, and that to the expansions and contractions of Banks, independent of the influence or action of the Government, may be traced most of the evils under which we labor; and that the United States Bank has no agency in restraining these excesses, and in no respect tends to give stability or uniformity to the currency of the country.

In proof of these positions, we refer to two periods.—In 1830, and for three or four years, ruin and desolation pervaded the community to a greater extent than even at present. The circulating medium was gone; the sale of property was a total sacrifice; for the produce of the country there was no demand and no price; industry and integrity afforded no security for hard earned property; beggary and want were every where; confidence and enterprise, no where; and activity was exhibited in prisons, which were crowded with unfortunate

victims to the same policy which is now producing similar evils. Is it not evident?

The wings deny it, but it is true. In a report made by William J. Durne in 1830, to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, he says, "The extent of the loss which the State has suffered from the destruction of capital, the stagnation of business, the deterioration of landed property, the prostration of manufactures, and, above all, in the change in the moral character of many of our citizens by the distress, our Committee are utterly unable to decide,—*the extent of the mischief defies scrutiny and surpasses the power of calculation.*"

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The sudden and enormous expansions took place during the existence of the U. S. Bank and the largest amount of currency that we ever had, was previous to the expiration of its charter. We find it in the beginning, 1820, and the close of its career, pursuing the same course, never proving a regularity of the currency or giving it uniformity, or stability. Mr. Webster said in 1832: 'For a Bank to call in its loans at the rate of \$8,000,000 a year cannot but call a loan on the community of frightful force and might come consequences. The thing cannot be done with out distress, bankruptcy, and ruin to many.' But for years past we have had a curtailment of about \$20,000,000, and a reduced export of native produce, by our diminished commerce, by grain, rearing for want of a market, by the numerous bankruptcies, not limited to the trading classes, but extending to all orders of society, by an universal complaint of the want of employment, and a consequent reduction of the wages of labor, by the depressed value of paper money, by the depressed state of the value of almost every description of the whole mass of property of the nation, which, on an average, has sunk not less than fifty per cent, within a few years. The truth is, no class suffers more in the present stagnation of business than the laboring classes." When Mr. Crawford made his report, the currency of the United States had been reduced within three years from \$10,000,000 to less than \$15,000,000, and the result was, as Mr. Clay stated, that property fell in value not less than fifty per cent, as well it might. 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Legislature, requiring one third as much species in the vaults of the banks, as there are bills in circulation, and liabilities for deposits, and defining a forfeiture of the charter of any bank that shall continue to suspend payment, or refuse to pay its bills or dividends, (longer than thirty days,) is calculated, in an eminent degree, to bring about three beneficial results: Security and safety of the bill holders and depositors, and stability and uniformity to the currency, and immediate relief from unsound and corrupt institutions.

*Resolved*, That the charge of reducing the wages of labor, is false, and part of the corrupt system of electioneering to which Federalists resort, sustained only by bold assertion, and extended by reckless wickedness which would delude that class to support a power that has ever been hostile to it.

In the first place, the Federalists have heretofore ever charged the Democrats with exciting the poor against the rich, and of dividing the property of the rich among the poor. A pamphlet has just been issued at Boston, endeavoring to fix character upon the Democracy, and the most malignant of the Advertiser have filled the press with the charges of the whigs supporting a man in the second gift of the people, who now maintains principles, for maintaining which and putting them in execution, the Democrats are denounced as bringing all the existing evils upon the country! But keeping our present object more particularly in view, the pressure of that time and the reason thereof, then there neither existed, nor was alleged to be any "tampering with the currency," any removal of the deposits, any Specie Circular, any Sub-Treasury. The Government at that time was not charged with having any thing to do with creating the difficulties, and none of the causes and reasons involved in the charge of tampering with the currency, any removal of the deposits, any Specie Circular, any Sub-Treasury, which has been given to the public in the school of the Federalists. Hence it is the consistency of the whigs supporting a man in the second gift of the people, who now maintains principles, for maintaining which and putting them in execution, the Democrats are denounced as bringing all the existing evils upon the country!

In the next place, who are they who make the charge? Why, the manufacturer, the speculator, the capitalist, who employ labor. Those men who require wages, come forth to protect the laborer—and against whom? Why, against the Democracy, which embraces and is supported by almost the entire laboring class. Two singular facts. The Federalists would deprive themselves of their own means and money to prevent their opponents (charged with ruining their country) from robbing them.

In the third place, in all the debates that have occurred, in the country, in all the measures that have been made in and out of Congress, and in all resolutions, the Democrats have not expressed such principles, but exactly the reverse, and only two instances have been named to support the charge of those of Taunton and Ruggles, U. S. Senators, and they instantly repudiate the charge, and pronounce it false; and in each case the only evidence of the charge, is the assertion of a single individual. Perhaps it is the Independent Treasury and the disposition of the Democrats to restrain the excesses of the Banks, and introduce a larger specie basis, that gives rise to this charge. As the Independent Treasury Bill, according to the estimate of the President and Secretary, will require less than six million dollars, out of the eight million dollars necessary to meet the national expenses, so far as the Federalists are concerned, it is the same sort of a charge as Tammany Hall, that they are trying to get rid of, to keep them out of office, of their own party, and to keep them from the public service.

It is a fact, which none can deny, that all business, importation, trade, and prices increase and decrease, very nearly in the same ratio, with the increase and decrease of the currency. There is necessarily a greater demand for labor in every department. With the increase of business, the demand for labor and of course of labor, manufacturers largely extend their operations, building factories, and the workman is wanted every where. And here let us distinguish between a healthy activity, such as the wants of community require, and that false excitement which grows out of an expanded currency merely.

The one is a blessing to the whole community, alike to the employer and laborer, to give the latter, no doubt, greater wages.

The other is the reverse in both respects.

But supposed under the extended business which is sustained by us in its increased currency, the laborer receives the same amount,—in other words, that what he is to be paid, is to be paid directly, as to purchase, and in labor, greatly lightened, and in several ways.

And in the first place, the inflated paper system does not continue forever, while all business is apparently in glorious activity, the bubble bursts, the Banks fail, and their worthless

given life and power to tyrants than to freemen. Those who sustain popular rights with consistent, honest, unceasing effort are engaged in a higher, nobler, and more arduous task, than those who pay or honor or even patronize it. The toll of the tattered field is slight compared with the laborious, ever watching care that the interests of a free nation demands.

The result of the same is, that the people are led to the shambles for a short time, and then to the scaffold.

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sentation, but which are nothing short of a denial  
to a large class of our citizens of the right of rep-  
resentation altogether. We refer to the four  
Delegates from Plantation No. 5, Township Letter  
B., Holmes Township, and Andover North  
Surplus, who were all friendly to Mr. Parris, and  
who were all excluded from the Convention.

These Delegates were not excluded upon the  
ground that those they appeared to represent  
were not entitled to vote at the September elections,  
inasmuch as to two of the townships—  
Holmes and Andover North Surplus—it was not  
denied that their citizens had, in all respect,  
qualified themselves to exercise the privilege of  
electors. Upon what ground then are they ex-  
cluded? That they represented citizens less fa-  
vored than those of Fryeburg Academy Grant &  
Hamlin's Grant, whose Delegates, friendly to Mr.  
Littlefield, were not excluded? That the hardy  
pioneers of the forest, who delegated them, were  
only enlightened enough to vote for candidates  
presented to them, but are quite too "benighted"  
to have any part in the nomination of candidates?  
Or upon what conceivable ground were they ex-  
cluded?

But it will be said that these citizens, whose  
claims to representation were thus rudely and in-  
sultingly denied, might have rendered their pre-  
ference for a candidate effective, by expressing it  
at the caucuses, in the choice of Delegates, in  
the respective towns in which they are by law  
entitled to vote. Indeed, this has been said, but  
it seems to us, with a strange ignorance of facts  
and principles. Residents of unincorporated  
townships, acquiring the right of suffrage in the  
adjoining town, by the proper legal steps,  
do not thereby form any or the slightest com-  
munion with, or acquire any or the slightest  
rights in, such town, and their votes are received  
by its officers, and by them separately counted,  
certified and returned. So far are they from being  
in any sense amalgamated with the people of such  
town, that they are throughout carefully dis-  
tinguished and separated from them.

The case then stands without palliation, much  
less justification, and it is briefly this: *Four De-  
legates friendly to Mr. Parris, and representing  
qualified electors of the District, otherwise un-  
represented, were excluded from seats in the Con-  
vention which nominated Mr. Littlefield.*

We have thus redeemed our pledge, and clearly  
shown, that had a just and honorable course  
been pursued at the Convention of August, 12th,  
the result of the first balloting would have been  
materially different from what it was. Yielding  
the contested point as to the town of Lewiston,  
and only assuming that justice had been done to  
the town of Newry, and the four Plantations to  
which we have referred, and the vote would have  
stood, for Mr. Parris 33, for Mr. Littlefield 27,  
and for Mr. Prince 8.

Under this state of the vote, Mr. Parris' nomi-  
nation upon the second balloting would have  
been certain, as several Delegates who voted for  
other candidates, were instructed to support at  
the second balloting whoever might be highest at  
the first balloting.

But we by no means admit that Mr. Parris did  
not actually receive a plurality upon the first bal-  
lot. Certain it is, that two respectable citizens  
avere, that a Delegate friendly to Mr. Littlefield,  
did within their knowledge, deposit two votes for  
his candidate, upon the first ballot; no averment  
which derives singular confirmation from the fact  
that the second ballot shew an aggregate dimin-  
ished by one, from the first ballot.

But even these objections to the nomination of  
Mr. Littlefield, sufficient as they manifestly are,  
are not all.

IT IS UNDENIABLE THAT SEVERAL DELEGATES  
VOTED FOR HIM IN THE CONVENTION OF AUGUST,  
12TH, IN OPPOSITION TO THE EXPRESS INSTRU-  
CTIONS AND KNOWN WILL OF THEIR CONSTITUENTS.  
Under this head of objections we go into no other  
particulars than the cases of the Delegates from  
Berlin and Hamlin's Grant, who violated positive  
directions to support Mr. Parris, as is notorious,  
to all. We refrain from alluding to other cases  
from obvious motives.

Resolved, That we are to re-elect Hon. V. D. PARRIS

to Congress, after casting two ballots each.

Resolved, That the nomination of Nathaniel S. Littlefield  
is unfair, and unprincipled, and "did not represent the voice  
of the people." Unfair, humbug as many of the Delegates  
did not follow the instructions of their constituents, and that  
other Delegates were deprived of their seats—from minister  
motives, as we believe. Unprincipled, because no Delegate has  
a right to cast more than one vote.

Resolved, That we will not sustain a man whose friends will  
apply such opprobrious epithets to the Democracy of Oxford  
as were made use of by advocates of N. S. Littlefield, in termi-  
nating the people on the North side of the Androscoggin River,  
Canadian, Frenchmen, &c.

Voted, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the  
Oxford Democrat.

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1840.

### Democratic Republican Nominations.

#### FOR PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN, OF NEW YORK.

#### FOR VICE PRESIDENT, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, OF KENTUCKY.

#### FOR SENATORS.

JOB PRINCE, of Turner.  
CORNELIUS HOLLAND, of Canton.  
JONATHAN P. ROGERS, of Bangor.  
SOLOMON STROUT, of Lewiston.  
EZEKIEL CHASE, of Atkinson.  
JOHN B. NEALEY, of Monroe.

#### State Nominations.

#### FOR GOVERNOR, JOSHUA FAIRFIELD.

NOMINATIONS TO CONGRESS.  
OXFORD—NATHANIEL S. LITTLEFIELD.  
CUMBERLAND—ALBERT SMITH.  
LINCOLN—JOSEPH SEWALL.  
YORK—NATHAN CLIFFORD.  
PELON & SOMERSET—HANNIBAL HAMLIN.  
VALDO—ADRENE MARSHALL.  
WASHINGTON & ANDOVER—JOSHUA A. LOWELL.

#### FOR SENATORS.

OXFORD—ALVAN BOLSTER, DAVID HAMMONS.  
LEVI L. TROTMAN, IRA CROCKER, PHILIP EASTMAN, JOSEPH BROWN.  
CHARLES HOLMES, THOMAS SIMMONS, ARNOLD BLANEY, JAMES C. WHITMORE.  
CHARTLETT H. YARNUM, AMOS NOURSE, AMASA DINGLEY.  
GILMAN L. BENNETT, THOMAS C. LANE, THOMAS GOODWIN, 2d.  
SAMUEL H. BLAKE, FRANKLIN SMITH, JOSEPH PHILBRICK.  
WALDO—JOHN TRUE, JONATHAN MERRILL.  
HANCOCK & WASHINGTON—HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS.  
Western District—STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

#### FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

OXFORD—ALANSON MELLON.

#### Democratic Meeting at Mexico.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republicans of the Town of Mexico, on Saturday the 22d of Aug, 1840, held at the Inn of Levi Abbott, Curtis P. Howe, was chosen Chairman, and J. Goodridge, Secretary.

Posed, That the Committee of three be chosen to draft Resolutions to be adopted by the Meeting. David K. Gleason, C. H. Whitmore, and J. Goodridge, were chosen said Committee, who reported the following:

Resolved, That Mexico is thoroughly Democratic and will not do us to our principles.

Resolved, That we put the utmost confidence in the ability,

integrity, and sound Democratic principles of HON. V. D. PARRIS;

and we pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable

means to secure his re-election.

Resolved, That the course pursued by N. S. Littlefield and

J. Prince at the late Convention, on Paris Hill, was fraudulent

and unjustifiable and that N. S. Littlefield ought not to be con-

sidered the regularly nominated candidate for Representative to

Congress.

Resolved, That we are able to re-elect Hon. V. D. PARRIS,

to Congress, after casting two ballots each.

Resolved, That the nomination of Nathaniel S. Littlefield  
is unfair, unprincipled, and "did not represent the voice  
of the people." Unfair, humbug as many of the Delegates  
did not follow the instructions of their constituents, and that  
other Delegates were deprived of their seats—from minister  
motives, as we believe. Unprincipled, because no Delegate has  
a right to cast more than one vote.

Resolved, That we will not sustain a man whose friends will  
apply such opprobrious epithets to the Democracy of Oxford  
as were made use of by advocates of N. S. Littlefield, in termi-

nating the people on the North side of the Androscoggin River,  
Canadian, Frenchmen, &c.

Voted, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the  
Oxford Democrat.

#### Democratic Meeting at Dixfield.

The Delegates of the several Towns comprising the Dixfield Representative District met in convention at the Hall of Col. Samuel Merrill, Esq. in Dixfield Village, on Saturday the 29th of Aug, 1840, and nominated THOMAS J. COX, Esq., to be supported as a Candidate for Representative to our State Legislature from our District. After the District Convention adjourned, there being a large number of Democrats present, notice was given that they would meet at the same place at six o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the doings of the late Convention at Paris on the 12th last.

John Stockbridge, Esq. of Byron, was called to the chair, and Mr. Samuel R. Holland, close Secretary of said Meeting.

After considerable discussion on the subject, it was unanimously

voted to adjourn to Monday the 1st of September next, at twelve o'clock, A. M., to meet at the same place for the pur-  
pose of thorough investigation of the proceedings of the Con-  
vention at Paris on the 12th last.

Posed, That a Committee from this and the adjoining

Towns to make arrangements for said meeting. Said Committee

was chosen, consisting of Isaac Randall, Esq.

Dixfield—Cyrus Womell, Jr., Peter David Gleason, Esq. of Mexico; John Reed, Esq. of Roxbury; John Stockbridge, Esq. of Byron; Jacob B. Leach, Esq. of Rumford; Maj. James C. Harper of Wilton; Harrison Storer, Esq. of Cartagena; Phineas Howe, Esq. of Canton; —— Tripp, Esq. of Westport.

Voted, That the proceedings of the late Convention be published by

the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Oxford Democ-  
rat.

JONAH STOCKBRIDGE, Chairman.

SAMUEL R. HOLLAND, Secretary.

JOSEPH TURNER, for the Committee.

Democratic Meeting at Rumford.

The Democrats of Rumford and vicinity met accord-  
ing to previous notice on Monday the 31st ult., at the

Hall of J. Virgin, Esq. The meeting was called to

order by J. M. Eustis, Esq. and Doct. Simon Fuller.

Voted, That the proceedings of the late Convention be pub-  
lished by

the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Oxford Democ-  
rat.

J. M. Eustis, Esq. David Kimball, Esq. David Knapp

Esq. J. B. Leach, and Wm. Frost were chosen a Com-

mittee to draft Resolutions, who reported the following:

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson have most ably acquitted themselves of their duty since they have been in public life, and we will use every honorable means to reelect them for the ensuing four years.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the high-minded course of Hon. John Fairfield, and that we will give him our united and whole strength at the approaching election.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Democratic party to support all fair and honorable nominations, when the voice of the people is fairly represented, as that is the only safe way to concentrate the wishes of the people.

Resolved, That if there is fraud and deception used in the nomination of candidates to office, it is the duty of the friends of Democracy to investigate and expose them to the people, and that such nominations ought not to be supported.

Resolved, That nominations by Conventions for any offices of Government, is a safe and convenient method of concentrating the will of the people when fairly represented.

Resolved, That the course taken by the Convention at Paris on the 12th inst, in admitting the minority Delegate and rejecting the majority Delegate of all the Democratic voters in the town of Newry, is anti-Democratic, and that nominations thus made are not binding with Democrats.

Resolved, That the course of the Convention at Paris on the 12th inst, in admitting the minority Delegate and rejecting the majority Delegate of all the Democratic voters in the town of Newry, is anti-Democratic, and that nominations thus made are not binding with Democrats.

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Resolved, That the course of the Convention at Paris on the 12th inst, in admitting the minority Delegate and rejecting the majority Delegate of all the Democratic voters in the town of New

## POETRY.

From the Portland Transcript.

### THE PRICELESS GEM.

WRITTEN IN A LADY'S ALBUM.

There is a gem above all worth—  
Whose value none may tell—  
So beautiful its glow on earth,  
So potent is its spell.

It shines in heav'n, the choicest there  
Of all its lovely gems—  
The adoring of angelic fair—  
Their glorious diadems!

And thence to earth its lustre beams—  
Is thine exotic here—  
Yet no less prized the treasure seems,  
For all thy ray reverie.

It clothes the suppliant soiled and rent  
In garb of snowy white,  
As though some plying angel lent  
Her own fair robe of light.

It throws o'er all the rugged way  
Of dark, tempestuous life,  
A heaven-tempered, lovely ray,  
Calmly each vulture strife.

'Tis virtue! Oh that thou mayst o'er,  
As gracefully as now,  
This heavenly jewel fondly wear,  
A sign on thy brow!

It robes thee in celestial light,  
And o'er the hearts of men  
Imports a sway of boundless might  
Thou mayst not wield in vain.

O keep it strewed and let it not  
With worldly dross be hid;

Where'er thy home—what'er thy lot,  
'Twill constant glory shed!

Portland.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Recollections of the Revolution.

In the winter of 1777, when Lord Howe had possession of Philadelphia, the situation of the Americans who could not follow their beloved commander was truly distressing, subject to the every day insults of cruel and oppressive foes. Bound to pay obeisance to laws predicated on the momentary power of a proud and vindictive commander, it can be better pictured than described. To obtain the common necessities of life, particularly flour, they had to go as far as Bristol, a distance of eighteen or twenty miles, and even this indulgence was not granted them, until a pass was procured from Lord Howe, as guards were placed along Vine street, extending from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, forming a complete barrier; beyond these through the woods, extending as far as Frankfort, were stationed the piquet guards—thus rendering it, in a manner, impossible to reach the Bristol mills unless first obtaining a pass.

The Commander-in-Chief of the American forces was then encamped at the Valley Forge, suffering from cold, hunger, and the inclemency of the season. The British rolled in plenty, and spent their days in feasting, their nights in halls, riots and dissipation; thus resting in supposed security, while the American chieftain was planning a mode for their final extirpation. A poor woman with six small children, whose husband was at the Valley Forge, had made frequent application for a pass. Engagements rendered it impossible for her cruel tormentors to give her one. Rendered desperate from disappointment, and the cries of her children she started alone without a pass, and by good luck eluded the guards and reached Bristol.

It will be remembered by many now living that six brothers by the name of Deale or Dowell, about this time committed many acts of heroic bravery, but more in the character of maraudors than soldiers. They were men full six feet high, stout and active; a fearless intrepidity characterized their deeds in a way peculiar to themselves; and they always succeeded making their escape. A marked partiality to the Americans rendered them obnoxious to the British, and always welcome to the former, to whom they conveyed what information they could glean in their adventures.

Our adventurous female, having procured her flour in a pillow-case, holding about twenty pounds, was returning with a light heart to her anxious and lonely babes. She had passed the piquet guards at Frankfort, and was just entering a wood a little this side, when a tall, stout man stepped from behind a tree, and putting a letter in her hand requested her to read it. She grasped with eager joy the letter hearing the characters of her husband's hand writing. After a pause he said,

"Your husband is well, madam, and requested me to say that in a short time he will be with you; money is a scarce article amongst us—I mean among them; but on account of your husband's partiality to the cause of liberty, I am willing to become his banker."

So saying he handed her a purse of money—"My means, madam, are adequate, or I would not be thus lavish," seeing she was about to refuse it.

"You said, sir, my husband would see me shortly, how do you know that which seems so impossible and how did you know me who never—"

"Hush, madam, we are now approaching the British guard; suffice it to say, the American Commander has that in his head which, like an Earthquake, will shake the whole American continent, and expunge these miscreants; but bark—take that road to the left—farewell."

So saying he departed. She gave one look, but vacuity filled the spot where he stood.—

With slow and cautious steps she approached Vine street. Already hopes sprung into her heart, already her fire burned beneath her bread, when the awful word half-struck terror to her soul. She started, and found herself in the custody of a British sentinel!

"Your pass woman."

"I have none, sir, my children—"

"Damn the rebel crew, why do you bread enemies to your King—let them starve—this flour is mine—off woman and die with your babies."

A groan was her only answer. The Russian was departing, when the former messenger appeared—his whole demeanor was changed—humble simplicity marked his gait—he approached the guard with a seeming fearfulness, and begged him in a suppliant voice to give the poor woman her flour.

"Fool, idiot!" exclaimed the guard, "who are you; see yonder guard-house? if you interfere here, you shall soon be its inmate."

"May be so, sir—but won't you give the poor woman the means of supporting her little family one week longer; recollect the distance she has walked, the weight of the bag and recollect—"

"Hell and fury, sirrah; why bid me recollect? you plead in vain—begone, or I'll seize you as a spy."

"You won't give this poor woman her flour?"

"No."

"Then by my country's faith, and hopes of freedom, you shall," with a powerful arm, he seized the guard by the throat and hurled him to the ground.

"Run, madam, run, see, the guard-house is alive, seize your flour, pass Vine street and you are safe."

'Twas done. The guard made an attempt to rise, when the stranger drew a pistol and shot him dead. The report of the pistol immediately alarmed a whole line of guards; the unfortunate man gazed around him with a fearless intrepidity. There was but one way to escape, and that was through the wood. Seizing the dead man's musket he started like a deer pursued by hounds.

"Shoot him down—down with him," was echoed from one line to another. The desperado was lost in the wood, and a general search commenced; the object of their pursuit in the meantime, flew like lightning, the main guard was left behind; but the whole piquet line would soon be alarmed—one course alone presented itself and that was to mount his horse, which was concealed among the bushes, and gallop down to the Delaware; a boat was always ready there for him. The thought was no sooner suggested than it was put in execution. He mounted his horse, and, eluding the alarmed guards, had nearly reached the Delaware.

Here he found himself headed, his boat taken possession of, and himself hemmed in by at least fifty exasperate soldiers—one sprang from beneath a tree, and demanded his immediate surrender.

"It's useless to prevaricate, rebel, you are now our prisoner, and your boat which before excited suspicion, is now in our possession."

"Son of a slave—slave to a King how dare you address a freeman—surrender yourself—a Doale never surrendered himself to any man, far less to a blinded paltoon—away or you die," and he attempted to pass. The guard levelled his gun; but himself was levelled to his native dust: the ball of Doale's pistol had been swifter than his own. His cause was now truly desperate; behind him was the whole line of guards—on the north of him the Frankfort piquets, and on the left the city of Philadelphia filled with British troops.

One, and only way presented itself, and that was to cross the river. He knew his horse; he plunged in; a shout succeeded it, and ere he reached half the distance twenty armed boats were in swift pursuit. His noble horse dashed through the Delaware, his master spurred him on with double interest while balls whistled around him. The tide was running down, and when he reached the Jersey shore he found himself immediately opposite the old slip at Market street. On reaching the shore he turned round, took out a pistol and with a steady and determined aim, fired at the first boat—a man fell over the side, and sank to rise no more. He then disappeared in the wood. The angry, harassed and disappointed pursuers gave one look, one curse, and returned to the Pennsylvania shore, fully believing that if he was not the devil, he was at least one of his principal agents.

The exploits of these men were so frequently of a like nature, that the expressions made use of by the disappointed pursuers towards this one are by no means to be censured—personal danger appeared to be no part of their character—plunder, but only from the British seemed their sole aim, with an ambition, however futile of creating in the minds of their enemies this belief. At one time they were in Philadelphia, dressed in the British costume; at another time they were relieving the distresses of their friends at the Valley Forge.

**Commissioners' Notice.**

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that they have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Almon Howard, late of Waterford, deceased, whose estate is represented by his wife, Mrs. OZIAS MILETT; and we hope to be cheered by the attendance of youths of both sexes, who are desirous to improve their minds in useful Science.

JOHN TRIPP, Esq.

J. H. HUGHTON,

CALVIN WHITCOMB, Comr.

Waterford, July 18, 1840.

epm. 49

WANTED!

10,000 lbs. WOOL!

FOR WHICH CASH WILL BE PAID.

THE subscribers will purchase 10,000 pounds clean

Fleece.

and pay CASH, at the highest market price, if delivered soon,

Portland, No. 3 (Merton's Buildings) Congress street,

THOMAS W. O'BRIEN, BUTTERFIELD & WASHBURN,

Portland, June 13, 1840.

3w2

Wool, Aug. 1, 1840.

DAVID HAMMONS,

THOMAS W. O'BRIEN

3w2

Lovell, Aug. 1, 1840.

Wool, Aug. 1, 1840.

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